

EVERYBODY LIKES SHORTBREAD

...and especially when it's Christie's Lorna Doone Shortbread. Deliciously crisp and crunchy, baked as only Christie's Bakers know how, it brings back sweet memories of the Old Land.

Christie's Biscuits
"There's a Christie Biscuit for every taste"

The Battle Against Drought

Man's efforts to control the mighty forces of nature are at the best puny and can be of little avail, but man can harness these forces to some extent and utilize them to his own advantage by working with instead of against nature.

This general principle is understood and is being used in the war against drought and its results are being seen in the prairie provinces by the board of agriculture and engineering experts of the federal and provincial governments and universities which has been set up under the Federal Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act and which is just completing its first year's work of a five year plan.

Comforting words were uttered by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, the chairman of the Advisory Board created to administer the Act, at a week's conference of the Board and its five subsidiary committees in Regina recently when he announced as the conclusion of one of the committees, that "soil drifting can be cut down to the absolute minimum." This was supplemented later by a report of the water conservation committee that its work "will increase the viable supply of water for prairie livestock by 30 or 40 times."

Proceeding on the sound basis enunciated in the opening paragraph, and fortifying its efforts by applying the principle of co-operation, the Advisory Board and its subsidiary committees are on the high road to the goal of a measurable success in its efforts to devise and put into effect ways and means to ameliorate the disastrous effects of future drought periods on the western plains, provided the organization is not impeded any nigardness in the provision of the necessary ammunition—money—to bring its work to a successful conclusion.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the Federal government appropriated \$750,000 for the first year's work and agreed to give a million a year for the ensuing four years of the programme. The demands for practical assistance involving monetary outlay are already very substantial. Some of the schemes requested may be practical and some may not. Some may be too expensive for the potential benefits and it remains yet to be demonstrated whether a million a year will be sufficient to carry out the gigantic task, even if the Board's efforts are confined to the most economic and most efficient of the numerous projects which have been and are being put forward.

The Board and its committees appear to be tackling their big problem in a workmanlike manner. From the information available to date it would seem that personal and professional jealousies, if any existed, have been relegated to the background and that all the members are working harmoniously with a single eye on the objective to be achieved. This is as it should be and is a matter for sincere appreciation.

One of the factors which will largely determine the success or failure of the plans and projects under way or under consideration is the matter of co-operation—co-operation between the governments involved and their servants, and co-operation between the Board and its committees on the one hand and the farmers in whose interest they are working, on the other.

This it may be remarked, has been recognized and emphasized and this augurs well for beneficial results. In some of the districts which have been established for project work and experimental undertakings farmers have set up local organizations to work hand in glove with the scientists and where this is being done, maximum benefits should be obtainable.

In Saskatchewan assurance has been given by the provincial minister of agriculture that, so far as his government is concerned, there will be co-operation with the Federal organization, in the administration and operations of the new provincial Land Utilization Act which sets up machinery to arrange for evacuation of land unfit for farming and which perhaps never should have been devised to grain growing, and for its use for grazing purposes together with plans for improvement of such lands in districts where circumstances appear warranted.

With the impact of several years of soil drifting and ruined crops behind them as a driving force, farmers are turning to the Board and its committees with open arms. This is demonstrated by the large number of applications received by the water conservation committee alone. Requests for dams and dugouts and irrigation projects, mostly small individual schemes, but including a scattering of larger community projects have been received by the committee to the number of 4,615 in the three provinces. From Saskatchewan points the committee has received requests for 840 small schemes and 40 large projects.

A considerable number of small projects have already been completed and the beneficial effect of their existence will be repaid for the first time with the run-off of water in the spring of 1933.

Reference might be made to other branches of work being developed and proceeded with by other committees, such as plans for tree planting, examination of cultural methods, consideration of moisture conservation under varying soil conditions and the like, but space precludes going into detail at this time. Suffice it to say that all these angles are being carefully studied by the several committees in charge.

The whole scheme is by far the most ambitious attempt yet made to solve the greatest problem confronting agriculture in the west. The best trained minds available are at work on it and there is every reason to believe that with the co-operation already referred to a substantial measure of success will be achieved.

Gifts Still Arriving

Jubilee presents still continue to reach the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. The latest to arrive, reports the News of the World, is a magnificent silver shield from a group of Chinese bankers, which bears in two vertical columns an inscription recording the occasion of the gift and expressing wishes for "long life in perpetuity" for their Majesties.

It is said that whooping cough is the most contagious of all childhood diseases.

PATENTS

A List Of "Wanted Inventions" And A List Of Information Free On Request. The RAMSAY CO. 1277 OTTAWA, CAN.

More Oats And Barley

Canada's wheat production for 1933 is now placed at 27,971,000 bushels or two million bushels below the 1934 figures. Oats have yielded 416,369,000 bushels or about thirty per cent above 1934. Barley made a gain of 38 per cent, amounting to 87,512,000 bushels.

Bully Broken Up

Ernest Gardner, 19-year-old Buckinghamhire, Eng., was suffering severe breaks of his left arm, six fractures of his right leg, one fracture of his right arm, a fracture of one collarbone, and a fractured left leg, all due to brittle bones.

A larger percentage of water is contained in strawberries than in milk.

Railway Problems

Dr. Tory Tells How Mistakes Have Been Made

The taking over of railroads and not taking over the land settlement schemes which had paralleled them was one mistake in Canada's handling of the railway problem, Dr. H. M. Tory, Canadian educationist and scientist, told the Canadian Club in Vancouver.

"Had we spent half the money we have spent on railways deficits in promoting national land settlement schemes, by now the railways would have been self-supporting," he said. Dr. Tory deflected the building of railways, but regretted the way it was done in many instances, though he still believed they were one of the country's greatest assets.

"The wrong was in the way it was done," he said. "We allowed our road builders, with practically no study of the country requirements, to build where they thought they could reap the richest harvest for themselves."

"The result is that there are railways where there are not wanted and places that want roads have not got them."

"The second difficulty is, when we start rebuilding, we parallel our roads with land settlement schemes, so that the roads become pioneers of settlement. Then when we found ourselves in deep water we took over the roads and abandoned the land settlement plans."

Radium For Ontario Government

Receive Delivery Of Three And A Half Grams Of Great Rare Lake Product

Delivery of three and a half grams of radium, produced in the Great Bear Lake district, has been made to the Ontario government for use in Toronto General hospital cancer clinic, Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner, minister of health, announced recently. The radium replaces the same quantity the government has been renting from New York. The price for the Canadian element was \$42,800 a gram.

In March, 1934, the previous government rented from a New York firm, \$100,000 worth of radium for the Toronto hospital "bomb." At the end of the first year the government exercised its option to buy one-half gram. Since last month the hospital continued to hold three and a half grams on a rental basis, but next March that amount will be returned to New York and replaced by the Canadian supply.

Ambrose Small Case

Ontario Government To Reopen Investigation Into Mystery

The Ontario government will reopen investigation into the disappearance of Ambrose J. Small, Toronto theatre magnate, in 1919. It was learned recently. Attorney-General Robson said it was reported, communicated from Ottawa with Patrick Sullivan, investigator acting on behalf of Small, and told him the report. Solicitor W. B. Common would interview him and the Misses Small to ascertain what evidence they have. Sullivan said the case would throw light on several angles of the case, and will include letters sent to the Misses Small by friends of Mrs. Small, indicating Small's disappearance was expected in some quarters.

Drove Off Caribou

Held Up Motorist On Trans-Canada Highway Near Renne, Manitoba

To be held up by a big drive of caribou, crossing the Trans-Canada highway, near Renne, was the experience of a motorist going to Kenora from Winnipeg. He estimated there were about two hundred and fifty animals in the herd on their way south. They appeared to be in first class condition.

Caribou used to be fairly numerous in the district 30 or 40 years ago, but since then only a occasional one has been met with.

ROUGH HANDS FROM SOAP AND HOT WATER?

APPLY HINDS Baby's Soft Cream

HINDS Baby's Soft Cream

Food For Thought

Germany Building Up War Machine Greater Than Kaiser's

Cabling from Berlin, Frederick T. Birchall, English-born and resident of the New York Times, and abet of journalistic observers in Europe, writes of the "renaissance among all classes of the population" caused by the latest act of the German Government. The act, briefly, summoned to the colors all classes of 1913 and 1916.

Watching Mussolini in Ethiopia, the world may well give a thought to this. For what it means, as Birchall points out, is that Germany's male population is being wrought into a huge military machine; a war machine greater than anything ever possessed by the Kaiser.

Successfully, as they each years of usefulness, the millions of the Reich are to be catalogued and classified for such purposes as the state may determine. In addition to the actual standing army and reserve, there will exist for Germany in the future another army of millions which the outbreak of war or in any other emergency can become a military reality. It is the beginning of a new system of a nation in arms upon which Nazi ideology dwells so much.

This, seventeen years after the Armistice, is a devastating thought. Just recently we had France, the greatest military nation in the world, proclaiming that her army now is inferior to that of Germany and mean while Germany goes on building a mighty air force, fashioning warships and submarines.

In Ethiopia are the legions of Italy. In the East exists the new threat of a mighty Japanese empire carved out of North China and the ruins, arising as they are, and perilous, pale before what goes on to-day beyond the Rhine.

To Aid Working Man

New Zealand Government Makes Move To Restore Wage

New Zealand's Labor government was sworn into office. Prime Minister Michael J. Savage said its first task would be to improve the lot of the unemployed. The next move would be to restore the wage levels prevailing in industry and the civil service before economic cuts were introduced by the National government in 1931.

The prime minister said he intended to get in touch with those who control the Dominion's financial system, including the reserve bank, in order to make available the country's real resources for national development.

"We shall have to find the resources," he declared. "We shall not follow the old idea of continuously borrowing abroad and adding to the public debt."

W. H. T. Armstrong, minister of labor, said the cabinet intended to introduce a statutory minimum wage for both men and women. The introduction of a minimum wage would be a first step towards determining rates above the level.

Women Flyers

Every Bit As Capable As Men, Says B.C. Instructor

Harold Wilson, of the Aero Club of British Columbia, rated one of Canada's leading instructors, differs with an opinion attributed to Kenneth Main, Toronto Flying club instructor, that women make poor aeroplanists.

"Maybe eastern girls are different but we have always found that other things being equal, women who take up flying for sport are every bit as capable as the men," Mr. Wilson said.

"It must be borne in mind, however, that the industry called aviation is not for lady pilots, but for the future to prepare for lady pilots other than for their own satisfaction."

The instructor said women suffer because of poor judgment of distance and speed.

Zuyder Zee Renamed

Mighty Dyke Effacing Memory Of Holland's Inland Sea

The Zuyder Zee has almost gone, and it has already changed its name. It is now the Yssel Meer, and the mighty dyke and the reinforcing pumps are effacing the memory of the old inland sea of Holland.

Much has still to be done before the Zee is a mere outlet for the river that flowed into it, it is flanked by huge sluices, but already an area which five years ago was under water has been sufficiently cleared to grow crops and support two villages built on it.

Any one who has to convince yourself that women are prettier now is to look at an old picture of a woman with her hair wound in a knot.



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BIG value
BIG satisfaction
BIG BEN**
THE PERFECT
Chewing Tobacco

SELECTED RECIPES

IMPERIAL CHOCOLATE CAKE

2 squares unweetened chocolate
4 tablespoons butter
1 1/2 cups sugar
2 cups water
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon Magic Baking Powder
1 teaspoon Magic Soda
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1/2 teaspoon salt
Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add butter, sugar and half cup sour milk. Mix well, then beat in eggs one at a time. Add sifted flour, baking powder, soda and salt, alternately with remaining half cup of sour milk and vanilla. Beat well and bake in layer cake tins in moderate oven from 25 to 30 minutes.

Prosting

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup water
2 cups (whites)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
Boil sugar and water until it forms a soft ball in cold water, or until it spins a thread. Add slowly to beaten egg whites, and continue beating until it is a stiff consistency to spread. Add flavoring and cover cake, decorating with grated chocolate and walnuts.

The Oldest Horse

Lived To Age Of Sixty Two According To Records

According to R. A. Brown, secretary of the National Horse Association, the oldest horse of which we have a reliable record is old Billy, who died in Cheshire 100 years ago on the age of 62. His skull is said to be preserved at Manchester University. Another famous veteran was Parmatta, an Australian horse, who was 53 when he died in 1874. Tommy, a Welsh pony, made regular rounds of the villages with a fruit hawkier until he died at 52. Among four-legged "old soldiers," a Crimean War pack-horse lived to 49. And Mick, who was foaled in 1888, and was a cash-horse in Hull for 25 years, was still alive a year or so ago—London Anvener.

May Tax New Bank

Profrap Hepburn said he considers Ontario is entitled to impose a corporation tax on the Central Bank of Canada. "We regard it as a private institution and as such liable to a corporation tax," he stated.

Worry retards recovery from broken bones and diseases, and causes pain and illness, tests have shown.

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Farm Experts Wrestling With Agricultural Problems In Western Drouth Areas

"Finding methods to peg down the western soil."

This was the expression used by Dr. E. S. Archibald, of Ottawa, to describe the work being done by the federal and provincial scientists and farm experts who are wrestling with agricultural problems in the drouth areas of the three prairie provinces.

Dr. Archibald intimated that because of the money made available and the interest of the scientific staffs and farmers, a great project aimed at reclamation was getting under way in western Canada.

One of the most interesting stations where work has been done on soil conservation, with "pegging down" the soil was at Metchosin, a soils research laboratory which was established at Swift Current.

Dr. Archibald, a former Nova Scotia, is the head of the Dominion experimental farm system, and was in Regina for a three-day visit of the scientists who are trying to solve problems created by drouth and pests.

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Dr. Archibald explained that the committee, acting with money voted for rehabilitation at the last session of the legislature, was receiving the co-operation of the Dominion's farm and scientific experts and those of the western provinces and universities. These men, acting in groups, were trying to find out how to stop soil drifting, to discover grasses that would grow in drouth areas, to give expert advice on cultivation in areas with drifting soils, to lend assistance in water schemes and drainage work that could be done with badly drifted areas that were now nothing but a series of sand dunes.

It was realized that the big job was to get the soil "pegged down" so that drifting might be stopped. Strip farming was being advocated by the co-operating farmers. The experts could make discoveries and offer suggestions but the job itself had to be done by the farmers, not by the government or government committees. Dr. Archibald was rather hopeful of results from strip farming.

Crested wheat grass, said Dr. Archibald, was proving its worth in dry areas. The government farm was now producing tons of seed of the best strains.

Before the committee went into the field there were 25 illustration stations in the west. Now there were 40, and 27 of these were in southern Saskatchewan. Five hundred men had been received for advice and aid on water schemes. Some of these were farm schemes, others were municipal projects.

Things that had been discovered was that about 90 per cent. of the dugouts in western Canada had not been properly constructed. This was being inquired into with the object of finding the best method.

In Position To Know
Woman Could Not Be Told Anything About War

Not long ago a Windsor woman was asked to sign a petition against war. She said she was not particularly interested in the petition as she thought it was only an election dodge anyway.

"If you knew anything about war, you would sign," the woman was replied. "I know something about war," she told the woman, "two of my brothers were killed, and my brother was wounded and my husband has never recovered from the effects of his wounds."—Windsor Daily Star.

Dry Area Water Plan
Residents In Drouth Areas Are Taking Great Interest In Scheme

Widespread interest on the part of residents in the drouth area of the prairies had developed as a part of the work of the water development committee, working under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, to report to the committee meeting in Regina.

Since the committee started its work this year a total of 5,000 applications had been received from individuals for private irrigation equipment consisting in the main of dug-outs, stock watering dams and small irrigation projects.

Helping The Lumbermen

New Trade Agreement Means Much To British Columbia

British Columbia lumbermen have reason to be jubilant over the provisions of the Canada-United States trade agreement because where they are shipping less than 100,000,000 feet of western hemlock and Douglas fir—of which this province has a monopoly—they are now given a quota of 250,000,000 feet board measurement a year.

The result of this concession, according to preliminary estimates, will mean the employment of another two thousand men in the forests of this province. It is difficult for the layman to put into statistics what this new employment can be worked out at on a dollar-and-cents value for the ordinary worker. But the fact is obvious that for every hundred men who go into the forests of British Columbia to take logs for the manufacture of lumber for export, there must be at least five hundred persons who derive either direct or indirect benefit.

British Columbia's forest industry implies a demand upon factories which turn out wearing apparel and those who produce food. It was possible for workers in the forests to buy these things cheaper after January 1, 1936, than it has been since the last war.

The agreement is mainly to help the consumer. Therein lies its chief virtue.—Victoria, B.C., Times.

Was Decided Success

Exhibitors Enthusiastic Over Royal Winter Fair This Year

The Royal Winter Fair, largest agricultural fair in the Dominion and second only in the international exposition at Chicago, is over for another year.

Officials rested with satisfaction that the fair this year was an undoubted success, with larger entries, larger attendances and great benefits to exhibitors.

So large was the entry this year many exhibitors were forced to keep their stock on their own farms until the fair was over.

"They said it would be 25 years before we filled the horse palace," said one official, "and we had it filled just one hour on the second day of the fair."

Exhibitors of farm implements, equine and livestock, and other exhibitors of farm products were showing a great deal of confidence that seems to surpass that of last year.

Some of the exhibits were brought one exhibitors sold for \$1,800 and another a bull for \$1,000. The champion Percheron sold for \$3,000 and another for \$1,200.

Famous Pigeon

Lost A Leg While Flying Through Barrage In Great War

The world's most famous pigeon, which was shot down through a barrage in France with military information for the United States army, died recently at Honolulu, aged 17 years, 11 months.

John was hatched on a French battlefield in January, 1918. Before he was two months old he was being carried in carrying important messages. He was wounded while flying from a front-line dugout to headquarters.

Men below saw a shell explode near him. The concussion tossed the pigeon upward, then he fell. As the bird dropped, he struggled to regain altitude. Finally he did so, and reached headquarters covered with feathers. The pigeons were ripped out and one foot gone.

The pigeon will be stuffed and sent to the aeronautical museum at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Calendars Confiscated
Some 100 sets of old-style Chinese lunar calendars were confiscated in a series of recent raids in Shanghai and burned in the Chinese government's drive to abolish use of the antiquated method of calculating the date.

Some of the Skittish tribe of Africa spent years in training their hair to grow into curious hat-like shapes. They take great pride in their coiffures.

Automobile Production
Automobile production in Canada during October reached the highest total reported for any October since 1929. The output totalled 5,313 units, an increase of 120 per cent. over the production of October of last year.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD HOME LIFE

Family gatherings offer unusual opportunities for story-telling pictures.

A reader of the Snapshot Guild will see the largest step. With the current in the lamp turned off, replace the home bulb with the Photoflood bulb. Set your camera for a time exposure; open the shutter and instantly "turn on" the Photoflood bulb which you have placed in the lamp.

If you prefer you can take a snapshot with an f.8 lens or faster, using Photoflood bulbs. It will be necessary to employ two 50 foot lamps; place one lamp about 5 feet in front of the subject; place lamp number two about six feet to the right of the subject; place lamp number three about six feet to the left of the subject. Tilt the shades on the lamp so that the light is cast over the entire group.

Place two Photoflood bulbs in the lamp to the left and one to the one to the right. Be sure to use super-sensitive panchromatic film for best results for snapshots with this kind of set-up.

When shades on home lamps cannot be tilted or are of a kind that does not permit directing the light on the subject, remove the shade. In such cases, some kind of reflector back of the lights will throw considerably more light forward.

Don't forget these important points: Get the camera. Get some Photoflood or Photoflood bulbs (they can be purchased in almost any store where they sell photographic supplies), load your camera with super-sensitive panchromatic film and make a few snapshots at night indoors. It's a lot of fun.

JOHN VAN GULDER.

Almsmen Are Fined
Fining almsmen as a means of freeing the streets of Barcelona, Spain, of beggars, proving successful; municipal police are empowered to fine the poor persons begging along the streets, the fines ranging from two to 50 pesetas, according to the gravity of the offense.

"The next big war will be fought by chemists," we read. Prescription taking the place of conscription.

Motor lifeboats on large ocean vessels are soon to be equipped with radio telephone equipment.

Make These in Warm Tweedy Wool
Household Hints by Alice Brooks

One pair of gloves doesn't make a winter—nor when crocheted ones are so popular and the same time so easy to make. Here is a pair that you are sure to want to add to your glove wardrobe. Pitting snugly about your wrists to keep off winter winds, are gantlet cuffs woven in a loose, flat stitch in bright stripes of color. The hands are in easy, plain crochet. Yet by seeing them on many well-dressed hands soon, get busy with your crochet hook!

In pattern #241 you will find complete instructions for making the gloves in a small, medium and large size (all given in our pattern); illustrations of the gloves and of all stitches used; color suggestions; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (cash preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Little Progress Has Been Made In Measuring Up To Nature's Plan Of Lighting

Decree Will Be Approved

German Colleges Will Not Admit Girls Who Cannot Cook

There have been so many actions by the Hitler government that it is hard to find one which is very likely to evoke the very opposite sentiment. Germany's Minister of Education, Bernhard Rust, has just issued a decree that German girls who do not know how to cook will not be admitted to colleges or universities.

After the spring of 1937 sixteen-year-old girls students must pass an examination in the fundamental duties of housewives before being accepted—and their mothers must teach them.

It is the fundamental duties of housewives before being accepted—and their mothers must teach them. It has never been quite clear why so many girls regard ability to administer a house as derogatory to their dignity as students of various studies, and hold that it is belittling to the possession of a university degree to possess also a sound knowledge of cooking.

If girls realized that the young men who are looking around for wives infinitely prefer a good meal cooked at home to a full course dinner in a restaurant and have more respect for the girl who helps her mother with the housework than for the girl who affects to consider doing so a humiliation.

The young housewife who knows how to cook also knows how to shop, and is by training economical. And that is one of the most invaluable virtues of a young housewife.

Young housewives can pass, nowadays. Young men, being entirely blind even where their choice of wives is concerned, have a habit of appreciating such qualities as more than the ability to wear a pretty dress gracefully or to dance and stay up till three and keep good tempered all the time—Montreal Star.

Citizens Fear Famine

Granaries Of Bessarabia Almost Empty After Crop Failure

Bessarabia, a province of the Rumanian border, faces the winter with granaries almost empty, and with citizens fearing the possibility of grave starvation.

The Rumanian minister of interior, after months of silence, has acknowledged that the plight of Bessarabia is serious, and has issued a public appeal for aid in warding off malnutrition and actual starvation in the extreme.

Not for years had Bessarabia experienced a drought so severe as that of last summer. Thousands of head of stock have died of thirst, or starved because of lack of vegetation. Many districts reported that crops were virtually a total failure, and that thousands of harvesters should have filled warehouses and peasants' barns, bread has become a rare article.

Grave as is a little barley; and the harder weeds grow rather well. So, lacking ingredients, peasants have been making a sort of bread from a mixture of ground barley, weed seeds and bran. For a time the censor forbade publication of these dismal reports in Rumania.

March Of Progress

Social Credit Sure To Supercede Present Form Of Government Says Aberhart

Social Credit in Quebec is inevitable, Premier William Aberhart, of Alberta, said on his arrival in Montreal to discuss Alberta finances with R. J. Major, Montreal business man, who has been engaged to study the financial condition of the province.

With Premier Aberhart were Hon. C. M. Stewart, Alberta provincial treasurer, and Hon. W. A. Fallow, Alberta minister of public works and roads.

Social Credit will come in the same way as candies were changed to electric light and o-cars to automobiles, Premier Aberhart said. "That's progress."

Visitor—"Does your husband know much about horses?"

He—"No, no; whether the horse is sure to win, and the day following he knows why it did not."

Man—"So you've bought a second-hand automobile, have you. Do you drive it?"

Friend—"Neither of us drive it. We coak it."

A new nine-hole golf course in Bathurst, South Africa, is said to be the cheapest in the world, the green fee being six cents a round.

Let's take a look at nature's lighting intensities as contrasted with man's, and see for ourselves what little progress we've made. Sunlight measures around 10,000 footcandles. But you ask, what is a footcandle?

A footcandle is a standard unit of light just as a degree is a measurement of temperature. It is easy to understand. All you have to remember is that it represents the amount of light a candle will cast on a surface placed one foot away.

Maybe 10,000 footcandles of light is a bit uncomfortable for reading black print on white paper, so you draw yourself under the shade of a tree where there is upwards of 10,000 footcandles. With that pleasure and eye comfort you read here; or take your book to the back porch. On a clear day you will enjoy light equivalent to 500 footcandles. Or near the window, where you can get a fairly clear day, you will find your eyes benefiting from an intensity of 200 footcandles.

Then night compels you to go indoors, where you may use your eyes more for close work—such as reading or sewing—than during the daytime. But have you 1,000 footcandles of light to help accomplish your task with ease and comfort? By no means. Nor 200 either. Most of the turn on a 40-watt bulb in a new lamp and proceed to read a bridge paper or book under a tree.

Under the shade of a tree, of one per cent. of the idea we attract under the shady tree.

It is under such poor seeing conditions that eyestrain develops, an eyestrain eventually leading to defective vision. Practically all of us are habituated to this poor seeing in the time school age is reached we have already formed the habit of reading under artificial light.

But we do not seem to realize we continue to do so year after year until our eyes finally rebel and only the kindly service of an eyesight specialist can compensate for our needless abuse.

In these days of business efficiency you think that office and factory lighting would be equally modern. What are the facts? If you are fortunate enough to have your work done under good lighting, you may have 50 footcandles of illumination.

But if you are 10 feet away you may be getting only eight or at some distance from the window the intensity may be as low as one or two footcandles. With all the artificial light turned on the amount may be increased at this point to six or seven, or eight footcandles, less than a hundredth of what nature gives us under a tree.

The cleanness, quickness and ease with which we see objects depends on a number of factors. One of these is the size of the objects. These are the sizes of the objects, its contrast with its background, the amount of light falling on it, and the time available for looking at it, however, only one of these factors—quantity of light—can be controlled.

For example, the size of the thread and its contrast with the cloth are fixed by the nature of the sewing to be done. We can take longer to do the work, or we can improve the lighting. Fortunately, the handicap of small sizes or low contrasts can be offset, in most cases, by an increase in the amount of light upon the work. Hence, a knowledge of these fundamental factors will aid in deciding how much light is needed for various tasks.

A newspaper is more difficult to read than most books—ever though the letters are of identical size. In fact, measurements show that the newspaper is about three times as much light as the book in order that the two tasks should be of equal visibility. In this case the handicap of lower contrast is compensated for by more light.

When driving an automobile, it is often necessary to see signal or signs in a fraction of a second. But it takes time to see; this time has been accurately measured and it is now known that the driver must see the signal because their visibility is too low for the short time available for seeing. Higher intensities of illumination are therefore required.

—or, in other words, increase our speed of vision.

Play was still a very little girl, but quite interested in new words. After hearing a conversation between two elders, she said: "Mother, what is temperment?"

Mother (absently)—Oh, just a temper with a ruffle on it.

Teachers of South Africa, who mix in politics may be cured.

PATTERN #241

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To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (cash preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

An ample supply of food for the United States during the current year was forecast by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Peter Z. Caverhill, chief forester of British Columbia for the past 15 years and connected with forestry work in Canada since 1912, died suddenly at his home in Victoria.

A delegation of women suffragists from Bermuda, waited upon J. H. Thomas, colonial secretary, asking for equal suffrage for women in that island.

A large number of Italians, fearing complications in their country's Ethiopian campaign, are applying at Queensland, N.S.W., for British citizenship in order to avoid military service.

First Canadian dentist to use gas to ease the pain of his patients, Dr. J. M. Neelands has celebrated his 97th birthday. Dr. Neelands practiced at Lindsay, Ont., for 63 years, retiring in 1932.

Perhaps because of the prospective extension of trans-Pacific air lines to South Seas, an aviation club has been formed at Papeete, Tahiti, under official sanction. "Planes and instructors will come from France."

Buglers with plumed hats stole every batubut in an unfinished 15-apartment building during the last few months. H. A. Fitzgerald, the owner, reported to Chicago police. The plumbing equipment was valued by Fitzgerald at \$14,000.

Dahlia, more than a foot long and embedded in ice were on exhibition at the Newcastle horticultural spring show. They were shipped in ice cases from California to Alaska and arrived as fresh as newly cut blooms.

Firing Squad Finishes Story

Last Chapter Written In Life Of Soviet Woman

A Russian firing squad has written the last chapter to a sad story in the life of the Soviet.

Some months ago Grandmother Parvova was working on a collective farm. Feeling hungry she took some of the grain. Secret police swooped down to the peasant woman, arrested her and had her punished.

Christina Parvova discovered that her stepson Peter, a young Communist, 15, had betrayed his grandmother to the police. It was the boy who had led the officials to the home of his grandmother and informed them where to find the stolen grain.

So incensed was Christina, she sent young Peter to the cellar to sort potatoes. Creeping up behind him, she grabbed his head with a rock, buried his body last July. Then she said he must have been drowned in the river. But boy who had betrayed her, knowing him as a good swimmer, said he could not have been drowned. Police got on the job, finally reached Christina's home, found the charred remains of Peter's body.

Tried for killing her stepson, who had betrayed his grandmother, Christina was sentenced to death before a firing squad. Grandmother Parvova, found guilty as an accomplice, was sentenced to five years in prison.

So ends a chapter of life in the Soviet—Windsor Daily Star.

Architect Sues House Owner

Claimed Reputation Would Suffer Because Building Was Torn Down

Has a proprietor the right to tear his own house down?

That question was to be decided by the Seine Civic Tribunal in Paris as the result of a suit by a young architect because his reputation would be hurt by the demolition of a house he built a house torn it down eight days after it was finished.

The architect's plea is that he has a moral right in his creation which permits him to protest against its destruction and that he has suffered actual damage because his reputation would be affected by the natural conclusion drawn that his work was destroyed it must have contained serious faults.

The proprietor's case is simply that after the house was built he was offered a larger sum for the property without encumbrance. Therefore, he razed the house.

Saskatchewan Honey Production

Saskatchewan beekeepers harvested more than 1,034,000 pounds of honey this year, an increase of 50 per cent. over 1931. The large gain in honey production is attributed to the increase in the number of beekeepers as well as in the number of colonies.

The certainty of punishment, even more than its severity, is the preventive of crime.

Wires In Cattle Hides

Good Hides Degraded In Value By This Practice

Tanners have for some time been calling the attention of meat packers to the presence of pieces of wire found to be fastened in the skins of cattle. The accompanying pictures are from samples sent to The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers by tanners.

It seemed almost incredible that the samples sent in should be anything more than a very rare condition. That it appeared to be almost unbelievable that any numbers of producers would insert pieces of wire into the skins of live animals for any reason or purpose whatsoever. However, painstaking examination of the skins from lot after lot of cattle killed at packing plants leaves no doubt that this practice is followed to some extent. Quite a number of

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paper, every Government official having to do with cattle improvement should interest themselves in eliminating such practices. As is the case in all products, the reputation of Canadian hides as a whole is affected by any detrimental practices. It is in the individual and national interest to correct them.

Famous 'Plane In Museum

Wiley Post's Machine Has Been Sent To Washington

The strong white wings and purple-tinted fuselage of the Winnie Mae, the plane Wiley Post used on two round-the-world flights, were packed recently into the cramped darkness of a freight car at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for her last journey.

An old ship at the age of five years—Wiley said "they ought to put her in a museum and maybe me with her" when she sailed him on his last sub-antarctic flight—the Winnie Mae will trundle on rails across the country to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, to hang beside Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis.

With the plane—first and only two-time globe trotter—went Post's "Iron Mike," robot pilot used on his world flights, his rubber oxygen suit and grotesque metal helmet worn on his sub-antarctic flight.

"We thought of flying her to Washington," said Paul E. Rymer, assistant curator of aeronautics for the institution, "but we decided we could not take the chance of having any thing happen to her."

"As an historical exhibition, the plane and its equipment is priceless. The price is to be paid Mrs. Post for her, \$25,000 is almost inadequate."

No one would try to estimate the number of miles the Winnie Mae had flown.

Post flew the ship to victory in the Los Angeles-Chicago air derby, twice around the world, on countless other flights and four times in fruitless attempts to cross the country in the sub-antarctic last year.

The wires are found mostly in the decomp or basket and flanks. These locations, where the skin hangs loose, are apparently favorable places for their insertion. What purpose they are supposed to serve is not altogether determined. It is said in some cases to be for a private mark of identification; and, again, it is suggested that they are amulets to ward off disease. Many of the wires are of copper. They are difficult to detect at the packing plants in the long hair of the hides.

Tanners complain most strenuously about the damage caused by such pieces of metal. They claim that a single hide in which a piece of wire is inserted may cause very serious loss. Certain finely adjusted machines through which the skins pass as they are being processed into leather are damaged by this single piece of wire. This damage is serious, but more important is the fact that the dislocation of the adjustment of the machines causes all hides that follow through to be badly scored until the trouble is discovered. Good hides may thus be greatly degraded in value.

Another thing that is more common than will readily be credited, is the presence of "wattle" in cattle hides. These wattles are teat-like protuberances in the skin, apparently artificially produced, by cattle raisers for the purpose of identification. They may be located in different positions. Every skin that has a wattle is degraded to No. 2. An otherwise first class hide is definitely lowered in value by this practice.

It will readily be seen that these things are of immediate interest to every Canadian cattle producer. While no great number of producers follow these practices those that do, particularly those who insert wires into the skins of their cattle, definitely affect the standing of Canadian cattle hides. Insofar as the origin of the cattle has been traced, it appears that where wires are found they are usually young in western cattle. The hides of cattle from the ranching and semi-ranching districts of Western Canada are devalued because of the general practice of branding. However, it is claimed to be essential in the business. But surely the insertion of wires is not essential.

Every Canadian cattleman, every salesman and buyer, every farm

shipments have been identified back to the sellers. In one case nine animals in one lot had such pieces of wire in the skins.

The names that parents give their children would provide interesting material for a book, if anyone could find out why those particular names were chosen. Take it from the clerks in London, Ont., at the University of Western Ontario's registrar's office, who all day long, every day in the year, sort out the strange, sometimes unbelievable, names of students who register each term.

They reached the ultimate in confusion when trying to classify a person whose two Christian names were James Helen.

"Is that a man's or a woman's name?" was the question. Before it was answered another student's registration turned up, with exactly the same problem. Only this time the first of the Christian names was a woman's and the second a man's.

Next year it is likely the students will have to clearly indicate their sex on their registration papers.

Manufacturers of Jews harps in Birmingham, England, report a shortage of metal tongue setters, who are responsible for the adjustment of the metal strip which vibrates to produce the sound.

Gift Suggestion For A Housewife

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Easy Applique Adds a Decorative Note

PATTERN 5428

Have you forgotten Cousin Betty? Can't you think what to give newly-married Sue? Make them an apron! Not a dull, uninteresting apron, but this bright, decorative one. They'll love it for its color and style.

The roses and leaves are quickly made from colorful patches; you may embroider them if you prefer, using outline stitch. As for the rest, a few seams to run up—bind, and there you are!

In pattern 5428 you will find a transfer pattern for the apron, applique motifs and patch pieces, suggestions for material requirements, directions for making the top.

To obtain this pattern and 20 cents in stamps or coin (post preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Unit, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

JUNIOR MINISTER

Appalling Figures Show The Wastage Caused By Conflicts

According to the League of Nations, the cost of the Great War cost Canada \$1,085,000,000. How much is that? It means an expenditure equal to \$2,400 per day since the beginning of the Christian era, that is to say, \$2,400 a day for 1525 years.

Civilization is said to have begun with the beginning of the Christian era, that is to say, \$2,400 a day for 1525 years. Civilization is said to have begun with the beginning of the Christian era, that is to say, \$2,400 a day for 1525 years.

The Great War cost the belligerents \$237,600,000,000. What does that mean? The war lasted from August 1, 1914 to November 11, 1918. During the whole of that period the war cost an average of \$100,000 per minute or \$8,000,000 per hour. It means \$170,000 per day since the beginning of the Christian era or \$80,000 per day since the beginning of civilization.

Because of that war Great Britain must raise \$2,500 every minute of every day in the year to meet war debts and the annual payment represents the whole time labor of 2,000,000 men. Because of that war 60 cents in every dollar of taxation in Great Britain goes to pay war debts.—The Manitoba Co-operator.

Had Adventurous Career

Life Of British Vice-Admiral Or Thrills

Since his earliest days, adventures have crowded thick upon Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Evans, who received his accolade from the King the other day, and who has just taken command of the Home Command.

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The Cost Of War

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Ask Cessation of Hostilities Before Talk Of Peace

Geneva.—A complete cessation of hostilities was made privately by several delegates to the League of Nations to be a necessary condition for the inauguration of any Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations.

This proposal came forward while under-surface controversy continued over the peace proposals advanced by France and Great Britain. Smaller powers maintained that any concessions to Italy might mean the death knell of the league and of collective security.

A belief appeared to be growing that Ethiopia will be put under some form of foreign supervision—primarily one of league supervision—but that the league council cannot go on record as approving the Anglo-French peace plan.

Possibility that thousands of Ethiopian troops would ignore any peace Emperor Haile Selassie might grant big concessions to Italy and carry on an independent campaign against the Fascists was discussed in some league circles.

It also appeared that both the Little Entente and Scandinavia might figure in the vanguard nations to obtain peace by territorial concessions to Italy. A spokesman for the Little Entente said any dismemberment of Ethiopia will be completed by Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Good Shipping Season

Best Business On Great Lakes This Season Since 1929

Port William.—The best shipping season at the head of the Great Lakes since 1929 was ended recently as winter slippers a layer ice over the slips and harbor sections of Thunder Bay.

The final count showed arrival during the summer and fall of 402 packing freighters at the Port Arthur freight sheds compared with 307 last season, and a record season since 1929.

In the towing elevators here are 50,000 bushels of grain, much of which will be stored in wintering boats. Since navigation opened approximately 187,600 bushels of all grains have been cleared down the Lakes.

Systematic Robbery

Toronto Constables Alleged To Have Been Involved

Toronto.—A band of 25 police constables known as the "100 per cent club" have been systematically robbing Toronto stores and factories, former constable William J. Watt declared before the police commission inquiry into conduct of Police Constable Michael O'Shea, and circumstances of his reinstatement in the force.

Watt, who served a reformatory term for entering a downtown shop, said to his knowledge the thefts had been going on since 1925. He directly involved O'Shea, saying he had seen him coming out of shops with bundles.

Mine Inquiry

Edmonton.—The mine disaster at Coalhurst, near Lethbridge, which snuffed out 16 lives, is to be investigated in a public inquiry launched by the province, Acting Premier E. C. Manning ordered.

Amend B.N.A. Act

All Provinces Said To Be In Agreement For Change

Ottawa.—All the provinces are said to be in agreement that new provisions should be made to amend Canada's constitution, the British North America Act. It was learned here. A sub-committee of the Dominion-provincial conference is wrestling with the problem under the chairmanship of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice.

It was stated semi-officially a great deal of unanimity had been reached in the discussions and that "Quebec has gone a long way" in favor of changes, but was firm in its former position that nothing should be done to enlarge minority or provincial rights.

Quebec's suggestion is understood to be that on a definite list of questions, the act might be amended by the Dominion parliament when it had the sanction of any two-thirds of the provinces. On all other questions the unanimous approval of the provinces would be required.

Interest For Farm Loans

Question Of Reduction Considered At Conference In Ottawa

Ottawa.—General revision of grants to fall and winter farms is provided for in the report of the agricultural committee of the Dominion-provincial conference it was learned. In view of general lower interest rates, the lowering of the five per cent. rate by the Canadian Farm Loan Board has also been revised. Complaint was also made there was too much delay in making loans after the applications were received.

A committee on which each province will be represented will meet in Ottawa, probably early in the year, to work out a new basis of fair grants to avoid any overlapping. Suggestions will be made to remedy situations where gaps occur and neither the Dominion nor the province concerned cover the field.

Uniform Company Laws

Matter Will Come Up At Next Session Of Parliament

Ottawa.—Uniform company laws for all provinces will be drawn up by a committee of Dominion and provincial officials for presentation to the next session of parliament, as the result of action taken by the Dominion-provincial conference committee on constitutional amendments.

Under the chairmanship of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, the committee adopted the following resolution: "That the secretary of state convene a committee of appropriate officials of the Dominion and provinces to prepare a draft new act or amendments to the present act for the purpose of simplifying and dealing with companies throughout Canada."

Pension Cheques As Usual

Ottawa.—Canadian war pensioners will receive their cheques on the usual monthly dates this year and no advance payment of pensions will be made for the Christmas holiday. It was learned at the department of pensions and national health.

SANTA CLAUS GIVEN SANTA CLAUS



This 20-ton granite monument of Santa Claus was donated by Carl Barrett, prominent Chicagoan, to the widely-known town of Santa Claus, Indiana, to grace the community park.

UPHELD



Pierre Laval, Premier of France, faced the Chamber of Deputies the other day with the knowledge that he may be thrown out of office. However, the Deputies voted confidence in his ability to bring the nation out of the economic distress which it has suffered.

Wheat Prices Soar

Ten Million Bushels Of Canadian Wheat Sold For Export

Winnipeg.—Ten million bushels of Canadian wheat were sold for export as the price of futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange soared three cents a bushel.

Importers of wheat turned to Canada for their supplies as the Argentine government contracted to pay farmers the equivalent of 90 cents a bushel in Canadian funds for their wheat.

Values were boosted the maximum allowed in one day's trading at the opening and remained there throughout a tumultuous session. December closed at 86¢, May 80¢ and July 90¢.

World grain markets were in a turmoil following the establishment by the Argentine government of a minimum price of 90 cents a bushel (in Canadian funds) for wheat, a policy followed by the Canadian wheat board. The Canadian fixed price is 87½ cents a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat.

The Buenos Aires market led a world-wide move to higher levels, prices there advancing 19 cents, the greatest one-day advance ever registered in a world grain market in years. Liverpool gained 4½¢ to 4½¢, and Chicago was up five cents.

A Full Time Job

J. R. Murray Will Give Entire Time To Wheat Board

Winnipeg.—J. R. Murray, recently appointed to the chairmanship of the Canadian Wheat Board, will devote his entire time to his new duties. It was announced here following a meeting of directors of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, of which he is general manager.

Mr. Murray has been granted leave of absence from the company, the announcement said. The Wheat Board chairman also announced he has severed his connection with various other grain companies and companies having any dealings in cereals.

Will Take Steps To Lighten Burden Of Relief Costs

Ottawa.—Promise of immediate steps to be taken in co-operation with the provinces toward lightening the burden of relief costs resting upon the municipalities was voiced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his address closing the Dominion-provincial conference.

One by one the provincial representatives expressed their agreement that the municipalities were carrying a burden that could not be longer sustained and promised their cooperation to the Dominion government in the proposed steps to provide increased financial assistance.

It was intimated the appointment of a national commission on unemployment problems would be completed by the first of January and at the same time the authorities would be in a position to know just how great an increase in relief grants would be necessary.

If increased payments to the provinces as grants in aid are delayed until the estimates are presented to the next session of parliament, they will be made retroactive, it was learned.

Prior to the opening session of parliament the various continuing of a national commission on unemployment problems will have completed their work, and the numerous recommendations arising from the conference will have been crystallized. So much remains to be done before the house meets that it was unofficially stated that the likelihood of parliament meeting until Jan. 30, the last Thursday in that month.

First business of the plenary session was consideration of the reports presented by the six committees appointed at the opening session. Privately

Big Increase In Revenues

Higher By \$15,000,000 Than For Same Period Last Year

Ottawa.—Improvement in federal revenues is indicated by official returns up to the end of November, when the yield from all sources reached a total of \$257,066,000, or approximately \$13,000,000 more than the corresponding period last year. The revenue came from the following sources: Customs, \$51,315,000; excise duties, \$31,607,000; excise taxes, \$72,657,000; income tax, \$69,700,000; post office, \$19,287,000; miscellaneous, \$14,000,000.

Ordinary expenditures to the end of November came to \$245,874,000, or \$15,000,000 more than the corresponding period last year. Special expenditures made up as follows: Public Works Construction act, \$20,000,000; unemployment relief, \$24,000,000; capital expenditure, \$5,000,000; interest on public debt, \$15,000,000; farm loan board, \$2,800,000; loans to Canadian National Railways, \$31,500,000.

Gives Reasons Why Canada May Lose World Grain Markets

Toronto.—Sir Francis Floud, British high commissioner to Canada, in an address to the Commerce Club of the University of Toronto, gave three reasons why "Canada is in serious danger of losing the British and European grain markets."

Following are the reasons cited: 1. The spread in price between Canadian wheat and Argentine wheat. 2. The growing demand in Great Britain for "fancy breads" which are composed of 90 per cent. Argentine "first" wheat and 10 per cent. Canadian hard wheat. 3. The falling population of the civilized countries of the world.

"The normal spread between Canada and Argentine wheat has greatly increased," said Sir Francis. "In 1933 the spread was two and 9-10 pence, compared with the present spread of 10 pence."

He added that England purchased 16 per cent. of her wheat supply from Argentina in 1932, compared with 27 per cent. in 1933 and 1934.

"British millers," he added, "are not adopting a hostile attitude toward Canadian wheat, but they are turning to their supplies on the cheapest market."

The high premium on Canadian wheat is disastrous to Canada in the foreign market, said Sir Francis.

lege of moving that they be received was given the government of Ontario, and in the absence of Premier Mitchell Hepburn, who had left for Toronto, the motion was made by Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Ontario attorney general.

Premier Taschereau of Quebec seconded the motion and observed that he had abandoned his traditional stand against amendments to the British North America Act because he had been impressed by the fairness with which all governments of recent years had treated the constitutional rights of minorities.

The motion was not for the adoption of the resolutions but that they be received, and it was unanimously passed. Each provincial representative expressed himself as satisfied a definite start had been made toward the coping with the present economic and social problems facing the Dominion.

In keeping with the decision reached after the opening session, the plenary session was held in private and only a summary of the proceedings made officially available to the public.

Mr. King, in his closing address, emphasized the fact that the conference had no executive authority and could make recommendations only. Executive action would remain for the Dominion cabinet, so far as federal action on the reports was concerned. Recommendations advanced by the various committees from the definitions of the six committees appointed at the opening of the conference, would be submitted to the appropriate authorities as a foundation upon which the governments concerned could have their future policy.

May Enlarge Plan For Reclamation Of Dried Out Areas

Ottawa.—Extensions of the present program for the reclamation of dried-out areas in the prairie provinces may be undertaken by the Dominion government. Western representatives attending the Dominion-provincial conference were interested in the federal government's policy on the matter but the question was not discussed in the agriculture sub-conference.

Hon. James Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, intends to have a meeting later on with the ministers of agriculture from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to discuss the matter.

Last session an act was passed appropriating \$750,000 for reclamation of drought-stricken areas and the inauguration of measures to prevent future suffering from drought. The act provides for a five-year program for the next four years the annual expenditure is to be \$1,000,000.

"I am sorry to say this gentleman, but the outlook for Canada as an agrarian nation is both bleak and difficult, and until economists solve the present baffling international trade problems, the future for Canadian wheat is a very serious problem."

"In recent years the proportion of Canadian wheat taken by Britain has steadily declined, and as the situation now stands much less Canadian wheat will be purchased by England," said Sir Francis. "While the population of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States showed a total increase of 120,000,000 in the civilized countries of the world, a decrease of 1,000,000 in the next 20 years. This decrease in population would result in a two per cent. reduction in world food consumption in the next 10 years and a further five per cent. reduction from 1946 to 1966."

"The bread consumption will drop even lower, said Sir Francis, 'for when the standard of living is raised the bread consumption will be cut.'"

Oats, the British commissioner said, will be purchased by England mainly from Australia in the future.

Sir Francis said apples, canned fruit, butter, cheese, eggs and bacon, would likely find an expanding market in Great Britain.

May Complete Trans-Canada Highway Within Two Years

Ottawa.—The Dominion-provincial conference committee on tourist travel, it was learned, has accepted the suggestion of its committee that the Trans-Canada highway be completed. The Dominion will bear 50 per cent. of the cost and each province will bear 50 per cent. of the cost within its borders. It is expected the highway will be completed in two years.

A stimulus arrangement was proposed in connection with roads which might be considered feeder roads to the highway. If a province designated a road as one whose improvement would be to the general advantage of Canada and the Dominion sanctioned it, each could pay half the cost. This

was believed possible of extensive development, the improvement of roads which would bring tourists to Canada, particularly along scenic routes.

The committee was also said to be agreeable to the suggestion that more national parks be provided, particularly in the Maritime provinces, in order to attract tourists.

The committee also went on record in favor of duties roads leading to the national parks. It was claimed that roads discouraged many tourists from visiting some of the big parks in the west.

The report of the committee will be submitted at the plenary session of the conference to-day for final ratification.

Took Vote Of Patrons

No Liquor Policy Of American Airlines Still Holds

Convinced by an "overwhelming majority" of letters and ballots saying "no" to the query, "Should we serve cocktails on our airplanes?" American Airlines, Inc., has decided to serve no liquor in its planes in the future.

A count made showed 2,000 votes in favor of serving cocktails, and 35,000 against.

This means that its existing policy regarding liquor is maintained. American Airlines has never served cocktails, but it's the question in an advertisement after it had received requests for them from individual passengers. What did the general public—airplane passengers and potential passengers—think about the matter? The officials of the company put the issue up to them, promising to abide by the decision of the majority.

After the publication of the advertisement, votes poured in. The polls were held open much longer than originally intended because the stream of ballots continued so long unabated. At the last report, more than a month after the original announcement, votes were still coming in at a rate of 300 a day. Many thousands of coupons and several thousands of letters were received.

The company is satisfied with the decision. Airplane companies see the danger of carrying intoxicated passengers and do not permit them to board planes. If liquor were to be served the employees of the line would have to take on the difficult task of deciding how far to go. Many could serve an individual passenger without permitting him to become intoxicated. It was a responsibility they did not seek. But the officials of the company declared their position was neutral. They would follow the wishes of the passengers.

Replies from passengers and "potential passengers" indicated that many people feared it would be impossible to prevent intoxication once flying bars were established. They do not want to have drunken people as flying companions, nor do they want liquor for themselves on their aerial journeys.

Attractive For Souvenirs

Tourists Take Silver And Copper Coinage From Bermuda

The popularity of Bermuda as a tourist resort has created a problem which the authorities, apparently did not anticipate. It is reported that tourists are denuding the country of its silver and copper coinage. Bermuda has the distinction of being the oldest self-government colony in the British Empire and its legal currency is still pounds, shillings and pence. In the post offices and other government buildings can be seen the "English money only accepted." But in the stores and business places, English, American or Canadian money is taken at its face value, a policy which facilitates considerably the large trade with visitors from the American continent.

Travelers from the United States have a reputation as inveterate souvenir hunters and to them the silver three-penny piece, sixpence, shillings and even florins and half-crowns seem to have a special attraction as mementoes, and the result is that Bermuda experiences some difficulty in keeping up its supply of silver coinage. The problem has been met to some extent by giving change, whenever possible, in the money similar to that which is tendered, although this requires the keeping of what might be described as an assortment till in most of the stores. Half a million dollars' worth of coins have disappeared from the islands and it is stated that Bermuda is considering a new issue of notes which are not expected to prove as attractive for souvenirs as the coins.

Making Own Ammunition

Laboratory Has Been Established For Police At Calgary

In a little back storehouse at Calgary's police headquarters a laboratory has been established for making revolver ammunition. In future, cartridges made right in the police station will be carried in the guns of city police officers.

With only \$350 granted in city estimates for ammunition and equipment, the police department found it necessary to provide itself with cheaper ammunition.

All machinery, including a gas furnace and bullet casting machines, necessary for the manufacture of cartridges has been obtained for the laboratory at headquarters.

China originally cultivated cotton as a purely decorative plant. It was used in the ceremonial drapings of Buddhist images.

SWEDEN PREPARES FOR GAS THREAT IN NEXT WAR



Prince Carl, left, President of the Red Cross Society in Sweden, is shown intensely interested in a demonstration of the use of gas-masks and clothing in battle. There are 2,500 nurses training in Sweden for the purpose of becoming efficient in the use of protection methods against an attack by poison gas.

To Stimulate Trade

Move Started In Australia To End No-Hat Habit

Novel propaganda has been inaugurated in Perth, West Australia, to stimulate the trade in men's hats. The no-hat movement which has so extensively grown in postwar years, has seriously affected the trade.

One newspaper started the propaganda with an editorial attitude supporting the hat trade of Australia (no hats are made yet in West Australia) and pages of advertisements appeared on behalf of the manufacturers in the other states on behalf of makers, branches and agents from Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, Belgium and even India. The estimated absorption capacity in Western Australia, if every man were hatted is 200,000 hats a year. The campaign is designed to encourage the re-employment of Australian workmen and sales assistants in retail establishments.

Window displays were a feature of the campaign. Mechanical advertising signs were installed and one retail firm employing some hundreds of shop assistants and clerks, stated in space advertising: "No hat—no job."

Not a word of objection attended this dictum, although a few years ago similar instructions on the person of rights of employees caused more than one strike in Australia.

When a suggestion was made that reduced wages compelled an economy in dress, one men's outfitting shop said if any employee could honestly state he could not afford a hat, free one could be acquired from stock.

Treatment For Arthritis

Massive Doses Of Vitamin D Bring Gratifying Results

Successful treatment for arthritis with massive doses of Vitamin D was described by Dr. R. H. Reed of the University of Illinois College of medicine.

As high as 3,000,000 units a day has been administered safely to patients, with gratifying results, he reported in Archives of Physical Therapy.

Described as an example was the case of a 47-year-old woman who suffered arthritis of the ankles, hands and wrists for 15 years and could find no relief. After three weeks of treatment with 200,000 units a day of concentrated vitamin D, the report said, "the patient remarked that for the first time in seven years she had been able to remove a ring from her finger."

Proved It Himself

A retired colonel had been advised by his doctor that if he did not give up whisky it would shorten his life. "Think not," asked the colonel. "I am sure of it, colonel. If you will stop drinking I am sure it will prolong your days."

"Come to think of it, I believe you are right about that, doctor," said the colonel. "I went 24 hours without a drink six months ago, and I never put in such a long day in my life."

Memorial For Chef

A monument to the chef's most illustrious son, Auguste Escoffier, world-famous chef, will be erected at Villeneuve-Loubet, France. On the base will be engraved a list of the palate-tickling dishes he invented and Peuch Mehta will lead all the rest.

Mozart conceived the musical score for his "Magic Flute" composition during his sleep. 2129

Pollock Fish Return

Chief Line-Fishing Port Is Again Humming With Activity

Return of pollock to Passamaquoddy bay has put new life into this large fishing village near President Roosevelt's summer home on Campobello Island. The chief line-fishing port of Charlotte county, Wilson's Beach, is humming with activity.

Until recent years the Quoddy fish grounds and tinned with pollock, a line species of salt water fish. They disappeared, for some unknown reason, and many fishermen feared they would never return. But they came back this fall and proved a god-send, particularly owing to partial failure of trawling fish.

Wilson's Beach as usual is leading other coastal points as a producing and curing center of dried pollock and other fish. The entire waterfront, stretching two miles, is covered with flakes of fish drying in the sun. Wharves, roofs and upland areas extending into houseyards are spread with clean, well-cured, salted fish expected to command prices above the normal average. It is a busy season for the village's population of 800. Women assist in spreading the fish and gathering them in piles when dried.

Insured For Two Million

Negatives Of World's Most Famous Babies Are Valuable

Test scenes of the Dionne quintuplets are valued at more than \$2,000,000 in insurance policies covering every conceivable damage possible.

Guarded in a steel-lined vault at Hollywood, the precious negatives of the world's most famous babies are insured against earthquake, fire, theft, house, scratches and every mishap that could prevent the negatives from being developed satisfactorily.

In 1929, Edwin Dickinson's painting, "The Peasants Hunters," was awarded \$500 second prize at the National Academy, New York City, although it has been hung wrong side up.

Catholic and Protestant schools in Manchuria now have a total of nearly 4,500 pupils.



SKIPPEY-HOP TO THE ARMAMENT SHOW

—Russell in The Los Angeles Times.

Shelf Of Minute Books

Miniature Library Contains The Smallest Dictionary In The World

A three-inch shelf of books—seven closely printed volumes containing a wealth of material but measuring just three inches in width when placed side by side in their case—was acquired recently by S. Snaadell of Montreal.

Each of the seven minute volumes in the set is a perfect book in every way, beautifully bound in Morocco leather by a famous London binder. They stand hardly an inch high and each is just three-quarters of an inch across. The books are exquisitely printed on fine paper, with several hundred pages in each. Although the type is almost microscopic in size it can be read with the naked eye and stands out sharply under a magnifying glass.

This miniature library contains an English dictionary, said to be the smallest in the world. There is also a book of English, Irish and Scottish songs complete with music and finely engraved illustrations. Another volume contains Burns' poems, while two others, labeled "Golden Thoughts" and "Merry Thoughts," have extracts from the philosophers and humorists of the world. The set is completed by an English-French dictionary and a copy of the minutes printed in Arabic.

Each of the books is so small, in fact, it is believed they date back more than a century. They were printed in different places and apparently at different times. Mr. Snaadell obtained the set from an Englishman who had found them by chance in a village town and purchased them from their owner, who did not realize or appreciate their worth.

The present owner is planning to present them to the main branch of the McGill University library, where they will be the smallest volumes in the exhibit of miniature books.

Search For Gold

Found Coal In Lethbridge Area In Search For Precious Metals

A search for gold led to the discovery of "black diamonds"—coal—in the Lethbridge mining fields where the child's eyes caught mine. 10 men were killed in an explosion.

Nicholas Sheran, a pioneer prospector for precious metals, in his hunt for gold, found instead coal deposits in the district half a century ago. From his find grew a great commotion, which, however, ended in failure. Years had given work to hundreds of men and brought millions of dollars into the Lethbridge coal area.

The Coalfield mine is only eight miles from the original discovery—at Lethbridge—made by Sheran. British money and Canadian enterprise opened up the field. Sheran, returning to England, interested Sir Alexander T. Galt, colonizer and financier, in "black diamonds" and coal and soon capital was available for development work.

Drifting in from Montana, Sheran, an American, located the first coal mine in Alberta at Fort Whop-Up, now the thriving city of Lethbridge with its 13,000 inhabitants, which this year celebrated its golden jubilee.

Country Wears Out Soil

Unless Man Puts Back Into Soil What Is Taken Out

The following article by Ernest Hemingway appeared in Scribner's: "A continent ages quickly once civilized man comes. The native lives in harmony with it. But the foreigner destroys, cuts down the trees, drains the water, so that the water supply is altered and in a short time the soil, once the sod is turned under, is cropped out and, next it starts to blow away as it has blown away in every old country, and I have seen it start to blow in Canada. The earth gets tired of being exploited. A country wears out quickly unless man puts back in it all its residue and all of his beasts. When a man uses beasts and uses machines, the machine eats him quickly. The machine can reproduce, nor does it fertilize the soil, and it eats what it cannot raise. A country was made to be as we found it. We are the intruders and after we are dead we may have ruined it."

New Machinery Needed

Extensive replacements of machinery on prairie farms will be necessary in the next few years, according to Dr. Wm. Allen of the University of Saskatchewan. This opinion is based on an exhaustive survey made in a number of districts.

"I believe business is picking up again," "You must have landed some orders today," "No, but I had several civil answers."

Most Important Sense

Sight Is Medium Through Which Most Of Knowledge Is Received

You can walk with a wooden leg, you can chew with artificial teeth—but you cannot see with a glass eye! Seeing is the most important of your senses. It plays a major part in self protection, it is the medium through which we receive most of the knowledge which enables us to make our way in the world—and a source of untold pleasure and happiness.

Eighty-seven per cent. of our knowledge comes to us through sight. Only seven per cent. through our ears. Touch accounts for one and one-half per cent. and taste for only one per cent.

Our eyes are among the most delicate organs we have—and the most uncompromising. Yet, because they serve us so faithfully, and with so little indication of accident, we are apt to abuse them severely.

Seeing is a partnership between our eyes and light. Be the light ever so bright—we cannot "see" it without eyes. And though our eyes may be perfect, we cannot see light. One eye of a child do not themselves to amazing variations in the amount of light they require for seeing—from the full light of noonday sun to the inky blackness of midnight.

And in this ability of accommodation—And in this widely varying light conditions life very real and grave danger to our eyes and our power of seeing.

Nature never intended us to use our eyes for small newspaper print and sewing dark materials after "bed" time. Primitive man went to "sleep" with his eyes fully open. His seeing was done during daylight hours under the abundant light from the sky. One eye of a child do not reach 100 grade school children at the age of eight. Forty per cent. of our young people are so affected by the light they find college. At age 40, sixty per cent. have impaired vision. And after their 60th birthday, 95 per cent. have damaged vision.

The child who do not reach their full development until about the tenth year. During this period when the child's eyes are growing and developing, they are unable to protect themselves, and plenty of good light should be provided to prevent strain and its consequences.

Many a child is backward in school, cross and irritable is suffering from over-strain and its consequent disturbance of the nervous system. Such a child should be taken to an oculist or competent optometrist for an examination. And the study lamp, or lamp used for after dark reading or play with picture books and toys should be of at least 75 candle-power, where the "seeing" is done three feet away from the lamp.

Extending Famous Railway

Children's Line In Park At Moscow Is Very Popular

A railway tunnel, 3,000 feet of iron, and a station complete with a tall air to be built in their place by 500 children in the Tiflis Park of Culture and Rest at Moscow.

These projects will be an extension of the famous Children's Railway built in the park by the children themselves. It is run entirely by children and has two stations and 1,200 feet of track. It was opened three months ago, and since then 65,000 passengers have ridden in its tiny train, driven by a child. The work of building the railway was supervised by engineers of the Trans-Caucasian Railway.

Starting To Learn English

Chinese Girl Returns To Live With Parents In Canada

Eldest child of Shih Shih and Mrs. Jim Wah, pioneer Seattle residents, has returned to the city after having spent nearly 17 years with relatives in Canton, China. As a child she spent nearly two years in a Swiss Canton public school, and in the Orient she forgot practically all her rudimentary English education and is now starting to learn the English language.

Survey Cost Million

A survey costing \$1,000,000 has been completed by the Dominion topographic service to determine the sources of water supply on the prairies. Information was obtained on the location of wells and springs over 100,000 square miles.

Berlin police have discovered a method of taking fingerprints even if gloves were worn.

Honduras shipped nearly 1,500,000 bunches of bananas in one month recently.

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER II.—Continued



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GEORGE J. McLEOD, Ltd.
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Frowning, the men turned about

if fearful that danger threatened his employer. It was plain that young Hamilton, much the worse for drinking before the ranchers had assembled, was in a trouble-making frame of

(To Be Continued)

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er kitchen. You'll be delighted
with one hand, you can easily
leave the other hand free
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Thursday, 11, 1938

Mrs. J. Davidson, accompanied by Const. Amy, left for Ponoka, Alta., on Saturday.

Mrs. F. A. McNeil was a visitor to Swift Current on Saturday.

Mrs. Tarr has been in poor health over the holidays, suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. A. K. McNeill and daughter, Marilyn, left on Saturday, on a visit to Kelowna.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Storey left on Saturday on a trip to Vancouver.

Mrs. C. R. Moore, and daughter, Jean, arrived back from Portage la Prairie, on Saturday where they had spent the holidays. Mr. Moore preceded them home the first of the week.

Miss Mary Gillies, left on Saturday, for Edmonton, and will in the near future be one of the principals in a marriage ceremony there.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Warr, of Creston, B.C., were the guests during the holidays of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. York.

The Castle Combe W.M.S. met at the home of Mrs. Mary Rivers, on Saturday, January 12, at one o'clock. Please note the time.

Muriel Bell who spent the Christmas and New Year's holidays at home, returned to Saskatchewan University, on Saturday, January 4th, to resume his studies.

Mr. McFarland Returns To Alberta

John L. McFarland has returned from Winnipeg to make his home in Calgary once again. He has spent some five years in the Manitoba capital, first as general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool conducting the federal government wheat stabilization plan, and latterly as chairman of the Canadian

Dr. A. K. McNeill (Dr. D. R. MacCharles)

Physician and
Surgeon
Phone 44

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Wheat Board. His resignation was requested from the latter position a few weeks ago to be succeeded by James Murray.

Mr. McFarland rendered valuable and effective service to the wheat growers of the west while in Winnipeg. This work was done gratuitously and at considerable personal sacrifice. The worry and vexations of the job also caused considerable damage to Mr. McFarland's health.

Alberta farmers welcome "John L." back to this province and hope his health and strength will soon be recovered.

The Vancouver Province (quoted because that city is more versatile prevailing on the prairie) provides a fair summary of what Mr. McFarland accomplished. A paragraph:

"As for Mr. McFarland, who so stoically endured the abuse heaped upon himself and his policies during five years, the events have completely vindicated him and his policies. During the term of his administration the farmers of the West have received a reasonable if not a good price for their grain. They have been supported and not sacrificed. They are many millions, perhaps hundreds of millions ahead of what they would have been had the best policies prevailed. And Canada has of course benefited by their good fortune. Her producing power has been kept at a higher level, her government has lost nothing and her wheat surplus is in course of liquidation at a fair figure."—Wheat Pool Bulletin.



Cold Air

It was in the middle of the last century that the first vapours arising from marshes

and had drains reached its height. At that time, noxious vapours seemed to offer the most reasonable explanation for the otherwise inexplicable epidemics of diphtheria, typhoid fever and malaria and other diseases.

Later, came a real dread of night air, as the vapours and gases seemed to be even more deadly at night than in the daytime. And were not yet rid of this false idea if one may judge from the way some windows are kept closed at night.

People still remain indoors for fear of catching cold or becoming chilled. The chill which often marks the onset of a cold is not due to cold air or exposure of the body; the chilly feeling which precedes the fever has nothing to do with the going out of doors.

Weak people used to be told to stay in at night and to sit in bed so that, by breathing in the breath exhaled by strong persons they might gain some of the strength of these individuals.

Today, we recognise the value of fresh air. We know that there is no danger in sewer gas or night air. Night air is just as good as day air. Vapours from marshes are to be avoided only if they bring those fevers which spread malaria and yellow fever.

Fresh air, particularly out-of-door air, is good for us. It drives the droplets of infection (germs from the mouth and nose) which are coughed into it by those with colds and

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THE EVER-WIDENING WAVE CIRCLES, OR THE JUBILEE OF THE "LAST SPIKE"



The reversion of the driving of the last spike of the world's greatest transportation enterprise has not yet ceased encircling the world in the interest of Canada and humanity in general.

A. C. Barry in the Montreal Daily Star, Nov. 12, 1935.



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Please clip list of Magazines after checking 3 Publications. Gentlemen: I enclose \$3.00. Please send me the four magazines enclosed with a year's subscription to your newspaper.

NAME: _____
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☐ The Nor'-West Farmer 2 yrs.
☐ Country Guide 3 yrs.
☐ Current Thought 4 yrs.
☐ Pictorial Review 1 yr.
☐ Canadian Magazine 1 yr.
☐ National Home Monthly 1 yr.
☐ Canadian Horticulture & Home Magazine 1 yr.

other communicable diseases. When we live crowded together there is much greater opportunity for the passage of disease, by droplets infection.

Cool air is stimulating; it increases the metabolism of the body and no more food is used up. Those who want to reduce should exercise in the cool open air. Cool air also stimulates the flow of blood to the membrane lining the nose and other parts of the respiratory tract touched by the air inhaled. This promises a flow of the secretions with their protective values.

To sit in warm stagnant air is to bank down the fires of life, and will likely lead to a loss of appetite, to poor digestion and faulty elimination. It is generally true that better health is enjoyed by those who spend part of each day in some open air activity, even if this is only walking out of doors, as long as the body is not chilled

by exposure to the cold. You need never be afraid of cold air. Wear just enough clothing to be comfortable at what you are doing, in or out of doors, whatever the temperature may be at the time. Each one has to decide his clothing needs for himself.

It is reported that the date of the sailing of the Queen Mary on her maiden voyage, scheduled for May 20 has been changed to May 27, so as the boat will arrive at New York on Monday instead of Sunday. Already a group of Americans are said to be considering plans for building liners larger than the world's largest ship afloat. However, previous American ventures of this kind have been financial failures.

Mr. Morrison arrived in town on Wednesday night from Calgary to take the place of W. D. Low, at the local branch of the Bank of Commerce, who is being transferred to Calgary.

Don't Put Off Putting Your Machinery

IN REPAIR until the day you want to use it. Do it now, and bring in your orders for Repairs for—

I. H. C., MASSEY-HARRIS and COCKSHUTT machinery. If you will require a NEW TRACTOR, DRILL, DISC, or anything in the Machinery line give us a call and let us talk it over.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY can be bought now but will be hard to get later in the season. The supply is limited. Our flats will arrive this week.

R. A. POOL

AGENT: BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO.

Dry Goods Specials

Ladies' Black Velvet Over-shoes, fur-trimmed, spec. 2.95

Ladies' Four-buckle Over-shoes, regular, 2.40 1.95

Ladies' Fleece-lined Bloomers, regular 65c. 45c.

Children's Fleece-lined Bloomers, regular 50c. 35c.

Mens' Dress Shirts, with Ties to match, reg. 2.50, sp. 1.65

W. R. BRODIE

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and Tell Your Friends . . .

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th

See Posters for particulars

Don. McCauley Floor Manager